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The People's Korea

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CLOSED SHELF

U.S. Imperialists, Get Out of S. Korea at Once, Taking Along All Their Lethal Weapons!

Chongryun, Its Member Bodies Issue Appeal For Int'l Joint Struggle

We express heartfelt respect to you and your organization for devotedly working for peace democracy and social progress.

We also express profound thanks for your positive support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Korean people for the independent, peaceful reunification of their homeland and with the movement of the Korean residents in Japan to defend their democratic, national rights.

As a matter of fact, during a one-month period from June 25 to July 27, a joint struggle is undertaken throughout the world for the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea.

This will deliver a telling blow to the U.S. imperialists following the policy of aggression and war. It will serve as a major inspiration to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification, their paramount concern.

This year is the 25th anniversary of the provocation of the war by the U.S. imperialists in Korea.

Their occupation of south Korea still today continues for which no legal basis is found, in utter disregard for the strong protest of all the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people.

In the aftermath of their total setbacks in Cambodia and Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists are desperately trying to keep grip on south Korea as their legal stronghold in Asia. Their reckless war-provocation moves are increasing overt.

The American troops in south Korea have recently been reinforced, with nuclear arms introduced.

In the meantime, the Pak Jung Hi clique, terrified at the miserable end of the Lon Nol clique and the Thieu clique, are struggling to avoid the inevitable ruin by resorting to perpetuation of the division of the country and provocation of a new war. They are of the view that such is their only left option.

With the imaginary "threat from the north" drummed up, the Pak Jung Hi clique are putting the whole of south Korea on a war footing; the "emergency measure No. 9" was invoked in an unprecedented fascist offensive against the people.

Some reactionary forces within Japan are vigorously collaborating with the U.S. imperialists in their policy of aggression and war in Korea. They are extending continuing help to the Pak Jung Hi clique, while cementing the filthy bonds with the clique.

This grave state of affairs makes it imperative for the people of Korea and the world's peace-loving people to pool their strength in the joint struggle in order to frustrate the maneuverings of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to provoke a new war in Korea.

The withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor troops from south Korea is essential to defuse the tension in Korea and remove the danger of war from there as their presence is a root cause.

It is necessary to support the struggle of the south Korean people against the war schemes of the Pak Jung Hi clique and the parallel fascist repression and for a democratic society and the reunification of the fatherland.

The people of Korea are determined to keep up their stubborn struggle to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea, neutralize the plot of the Pak Jung Hi clique to create "two Koreas" and the fascist clampdown and have their land reunified independently and peacefully.

We hereby appeal to those political parties, public organizations and individual personages that love justice, peace and democracy to organize a series of events during the (June 25-July 27) Month for International Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of American Troops from South Korea.

Signed by

the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan
the Korean Youth League in Japan
the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan
the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan
the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan
the Korean Central Educationists Association in Japan
the Korean Scientists Association in Japan
the Union of Korean Writers and Artists in Japan
the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan
the Society of Korean Credit Associations in Japan
the Korean Amateur Athletic Federation in Japan
the Union of Korean Students in Japan
the Korean Reunification Fellowship Association in Japan
the Korean Buddhists Association in Japan

June 20, 1975, Tokyo, Japan

25 Years after U.S. Provocation Of Korean War

EDITORIAL

The 25th anniversary of the outbreak of the 1950-53 Korean War renews the resolve of the Korean people to increase pressure for the withdrawal of the American troops from south Korea and achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The world's peace-loving people stand firm in support for this struggle are organizing a series of relevant action for the June 25-July 27 Month for the International Joint Struggle for the Withdrawal of the American Troops from South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists ought to remember their crushing defeat in the Korean War as a stern warning against further war adventure.

All the historical evidences available show that the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique first launched a blitzkrieg to destroy the people's democratic system in the northern half and occupy the whole of Korea as a military base and a colony.

The resistance to this serious aggression was in turn a sacred national liberation war in defense of the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

President Kim Il Sung stated:

"The Fatherland Liberation War waged by our people was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the allied forces of world reaction headed by U.S. imperialism and a bitter class struggle against the enemies of the people."

The U.S. imperialists threw over two million troops into the Korean front, using all the sophisticated, brutal mass-destructive weapons except A-H bombs.

Pitted against the invading forces were the Korean People's Army and people led by President Kim Il Sung, an ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, supported by the peace-loving forces throughout the world.

The outcome was the appalling defeat for the U.S. imperialists, the start of their irreversible process of decline. The Korean people won a historic major victory, thereby contributing to world peace.

This did not make the U.S. imperialists and their puppets champions of peace, however.

Their illegal occupation of south Korea still now continues. The fascist rule is left intact there. Their maneuvers to provoke a new war have reached their height, bringing the Korean Peninsula on the brink of war.

They threaten open to use nuclear weapons in attacking the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, although she has never intended to attack the south or the USA.

Most outstanding is the fact that Korea remains yet to be reunified, despite the unanimous desire of her people at home and abroad.

The DPRK Government has continued their painstaking efforts to have the divided country reunified independently, peacefully on a democratic principle.

Over the past years the DPRK has advanced over 130 times a variety of reasonable proposals for the reunification.

Among them prominent are the three principles and the five-point program for reunification, while the north-south joint statement was issued in 1972.

A suggestion was made to the U.S. to conclude a peace treaty with the DPRK, enabling the former to withdraw their troops from south Korea, with the UN Command disbanded.

However, all these peace moves have met with flat refusal on the part of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers.

Their response has been obviously intensified fascism, denied democracy in south Korea and reinforced military preparations, resembling the situation on the eve of their provocation of the last war.

They are lending a deaf ear to the lessons of the Korean War and the Indochinese War.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The U.S. imperialists who had started going downhill, hit hard by our people in the past Korean War, have sustained a fatal blow again in Indochina and landed themselves in such a fix where they can no longer hold out in Asia. The south Korean rulers who have become lonely puppets due to the total bankruptcy of their neo-colonialist policy are now crying, seized with extreme uneasiness and fear."

However desperate they are in nuclear-blackmailing, they cannot stop their inevitable ruin.

Militarily, economically, they are not in a position to launch any war.

Time has come that a massive assault on them be launched to force their disengagement from south Korea.

The American military presence is the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification, the root cause of the tension and a major threat to peace in this part of the world.

First, they should be deprived of UN authority in their occupation of south Korea, for which the coming 30th UNGA is expected to adopt a resolution.

The U.S. claims that the troops in south Korea are not UN troops, whereas they insisted that they were. Instead, they are there under the so-called mutual defense treaty, they allege, which was signed long after their invasion under the UN flag.

Secondly, the fascist military clique should be terminated in south Korea where democrat institutions should be restored.

These are essential for the independent and peaceful reunification of the divided land.

The immediate task is to foil the efforts of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis to create "two Koreas" and bring nuclear holocaust to Korea.

If the axis forces should launch a new war to find a way out of their crisis, the Korean people will retaliate with decisive blows in full force. That war would destroy the imperialist invaders and end in a reunification of Korea.

World Bodies Demand Immediate Withdrawal Of U.S. Imperialist Aggressors from S. Korea

WFDY Bureau

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth expressed active support to and firm solidarity with the Korean youth and people in their just struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and the attainment of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

According to a report from Budapest, the WFDY Bureau made public on June 11 a statement on the occasion of the Month of International Solidarity with the Korean Youth and People (June 25-July 27).

It said:

The Month of International Solidarity with the Korean Youth and People this year carries particularly great importance because of the graveness of the situation prevailing in Korea.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are further speeding up preparations of war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean youth and people in an attempt to extricate themselves from a difficult position.

To keep hold on south Korea for ever as its important military strategical point, the United States is reinforcing armed forces of aggression and building new military bases there and shipping more modern weapons into south Korea, while resorting to every plot to perpetuate Korea's split.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth resolutely denounces the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists.

U.S. imperialism must give up its aggressive design on Korea, withdraw the U.S. troops wearing the helmets of "U.N. forces" together with all their lethal weapons from south Korea and discontinue its interference in Korea's internal affairs.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth strongly condemns the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for barbarously suppressing the south Korean youth and people in their just struggle for freedom, democracy and national reunification and strongly demands they discontinue at once their suppression of patriots, set free without delay all the arrested and imprisoned patriots and ensure democratic freedom and human rights.

The south Korean authorities must stop military provocations and new war preparations against the DPRK.

Korea's reunification should be realized on the basis of the five-point program and the three principles of national reunification put forward by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The World Federation of Democratic Youth expresses the firm conviction that the Korean people and youth will certainly achieve the reunification of their country enjoying full support and encouragement of the world progressive youth and people.

IUS Secretariat

The Secretariat of the International Union of Students sent a letter to its national organizations on the Month of Joint Struggle with the Korean People against U.S. Imperialism, appealing to them to take solidarity steps in support of the just struggle of the Korean people and students for the country's independent and peaceful reunification and to launch an extensive campaign demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea, according to a report from Prague.

Recalling that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward the five-point program and many other just policies to reunify the split country, the letter noted:

Thanks to the tireless efforts of the DPRK, the north-south joint statement was published on the basis of the three principles of national reunification.

The DPRK proposed to conclude a peace agreement with the United States. This is an important initiative for removing tension in Korea and achieving Korea's peaceful reunification.

However, U.S. imperialism has refused to accept this just proposal, continued its military aid to the south Korean puppet clique and introduced even nuclear weapons into south Korea and is instigating the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to start a new war.

Recently the U.S. authorities openly ranted that south Korea is the "forward defence area of the United States," the U.S. forces will remain in south Korea indefinitely and they will keep the so-called "commitments" to the south Korean puppets.

Meanwhile, the south Korean authorities backed by U.S. imperialism and Japanese reactionaries are harshly suppressing the south Korean patriots and democratic figures and feverishly manoeuvring to provoke a new war against the DPRK in gross violation of the north-south joint statement.

The IUS Secretariat reaffirms its full support to the just proposals of the DPRK for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and voices firm solidarity with the south Korean people and patriotic student youth in their gallant struggle against fascism and for democracy.

Considering that the main obstacle to Korea's peaceful reunification is the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea, the IUS Secretariat holds that for the peaceful reunification of Korea on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way without any foreign interference, the U.S. forces must unconditionally get out of south Korea at once.

The IUS Secretariat appeals to its national organizations and progressive students of the world to denounce the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's suppression of the democratic students' movement and the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvre to provoke a new war in Korea and their occupation of south Korea.

L. American Committee of Solidarity With Korean People

The Latin American Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People recently made public an appeal, resolutely supporting the just struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification, according to a report from Lima.

The appeal said:

The Latin American Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People which was formed in Peru in November 1974 with the attendance of the representatives of the "Latin American Conference Supporting Korea's Independent and Peaceful Reunification" informs all the governments and peoples of Latin America that the situation has become strained on the Korean Peninsula and peace in Korea, Asia and the world is menaced owing to the aggressive provocations of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

Especially, the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating aggressive manoeuvres against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and making desperate efforts to hold in check the revolutionary struggle of the Asian people and save themselves from their complete isolation.

U.S. imperialism has drawn no lesson as yet and is miscalculating.

If the U.S. imperialists want blood and death, they will not be able to evade a defeat in face of the great might of Korea, a powerful socialist industrial state.

The Korean people do not want war but are never afraid of it.

The struggle of the Korean people against U.S. imperialism is sure to triumph.

The Korean people are making every effort for peace and building socialism.

Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught: **"We have no intention to threaten or carry out aggression against anybody."**

The Latin American Committee of Solidarity with the Korean People appeals to the entire people of Latin America to heighten vigilance against the U.S. imperialists' criminal provocative manoeuvres and fight to curb them.

The Latin American people demand the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, strongly protest against the rackets of war provocation raised by the south Korean puppet clique at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and support the struggle of the Korean people for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The entire people of Latin America extend deep regards to Marshal Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who struggles for the independence, sovereignty and freedom of the country.

The appeal decided in conclusion: Latin America extends militant solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The third world people and the people of Latin America who are making all their efforts for building a new society stand on the side of the Korean people.

(KCNA)

Japanese Political Parties & Social Bodies

Japanese political parties and public organizations are expected to work out various programs for the June 25-July 27 Joint Struggle Month to Demand the Withdrawal of the U.S. Troops from South Korea, at a time when the general situation is fast changing in favour of the fighting people after the U.S. imperialists' complete defeat in Indochina.

The National Conference to Normalize Diplomatic Relations between Japan and Korea is going to hold a meeting on June 25, in order to decide its action policy, including its policy of demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. The meeting will be participated in by representatives various political parties and public organizations.

It is also scheduled to hold a central meeting in the middle of July in Tokyo to demand the pull-out of the U.S. troops from south Korea. Simultaneously similar meetings will be held in various prefectures. It plans to bring out without delay a book titled "The Japanese Militarists' Reinvasion of South Korea."

The Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity held a national conference on June 15 and issued a statement calling for international joint action to demand the pull-out of the U.S. armed forces from south Korea. The statement reads:

Poster: "Let's mutilate the U.S. imperialists all over the world!"

"The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization held a conference in January in Conakry, the capital of Guinea, and expressed solidarity with the Korean people fighting for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. The representatives from 41 Asian and African countries and 11 international organizations resolved that the member organizations should play an active role in the international joint struggle.

We will struggle hand in hand with the broad sections of the Japanese people in order to establish diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan, to consolidate solidarity with the south Korean people in their struggle for restoration of democracy and to give active support to Korean residents in Japan struggling for the defence of their democratic, national rights, firmly upholding the stand of demanding the withdrawal of all the U.S. troops from south Korea, opposing the plot to create "two Koreas," and fully supporting the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the abrogation of the "Japan-'ROK' Treaty" on the basis of the 5 principles of peace."

The Japan Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity jointly with the Association of Friendship between Japan and Korea plans to hold a meeting on June 25 in Tokyo to strengthen its solidarity with the Korean people. Similar meetings are going to be held in Hokkaido, Osaka and Oita prefectures. Further, study meetings, street demonstrations and protest actions against the U.S. and Japanese governments are scheduled to be held throughout Japan.

The Association of Friendship between Japan and Korea plans to launch a powerful movement to correct the Japanese Government's hostile policy toward the DPRK, destroy the U.S.-Japan-"ROK" military alliance, force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea, support the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and normalize diplomatic relations between Japan and Korea on the basis of the 5 principles of peace.

The Japan Peace Committee held a national meeting for three days from June 21 to 23, in Nagoya to intensify international solidarity.

The headquarters in Tokyo of the Socialist Party of Japan held the 40th regular meeting on June 15 and adopted a decision to support the appeal issued by Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) on June 13, calling for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea.

The decision says that the Socialist Party of Japan should wage struggles on a nation-wide scale to drive out the U.S. troops from south Korea in response to Chongryun's appeal so that it might help ensure peace in Asia and deepen friendship with the Korean people still more.

The Joint Struggle Conference of Osaka Prefectural Residents against the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" held a meeting on the evening of June 10 in Osaka, and expressed opposition to the planned "Japan-'ROK' Ministerial Conference" as Japan's plot to reinvade south Korea.

The meeting was participated in by over 3,000 Japanese people, inclusive of workers and students under the Japan Socialist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.

The meeting resolutely denounced the "Japan-'ROK' Ministerial Conference," saying that it was a "legal" organ serving the Japanese monopoly capitalists in this plot to reinvade south Korea, and that it clearly showed the aggressive nature of the Japanese Government. The participants were firmly resolved to wage a stubborn struggle against the aggressive "Japan-'ROK' Ministerial Conference."

The participants took part in a demonstration march through downtown Osaka after the meeting.

U.S. Occupation of S. Korea–Hindrance to Korea's

On Occasion of 25th Anniversary of Korean War Outbreak

Korean War Launched by U.S.

Twenty-five years have elapsed since the U.S. imperialists provoked the aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950.

At dawn, an all-out armed invasion was launched by the U.S. aggressors and the south Korean puppet army against the northern areas across the 38th Parallel.

Suddenly, the roar of guns from south of the parallel opened up and they pumped their shells into the northern half of the Republic. All the divisions of the Syngman Rhee puppet army had assembled along the Demarcation Line under the command of the U.S. military advisory group, and they started a frenzied attack on the north.

Using the puppet army in a frontal attack, U.S. imperialism launched the aggressive war against the Korean people. It was a war imposed upon the Korean people by a surprise attack.

Using the puppet army as their shield, they pounced on the infant DPRK which was then only two years old, aiming to sweep away at one stroke.

The war was a blatant extension of the U.S. strategy aimed at world conquest, part of its policy of aggression against Asia.

The U.S. imperialists which had emerged as ringleader of the international reactionary forces right after World War II, embarked upon a full-scale attempt to achieve their old ambition for world domination.

To this end, they followed their policy of strength, laying siege to and attacking the socialist camp and suppressing the colonial, national liberation struggle. They attempted to subvert the newborn socialist states of Asia and complete their occupation of Asia as a link in their chain of world strategy.

The United States regarded Korea as a bridgehead and top strategic base for their aggression against Asia, so they pursued their vicious policy of extending their rule over Korea.

Its strategy was a policy aimed at ruling Asia—the best capital and commodities' market in the world, and the policy of occupying Korea was in order to rule Asia.

Issuing from this strategy, from the first day the U.S. imperialists occupied south Korea in 1945 instead of the defunct Japanese imperialism, they had been hell-bent on preparing for a war designed to invade the north and take over the whole of Korea, carrying out the policies of military aggression and colonial enslavement.

The establishment of a democratic base in the northern part, the DPRK in 1948, was a telling blow to the aggressive policy of the White House. It set forth a plan on launching a war of aggression in order to destroy the daily developing and prospering DPRK. This was necessary if they were to put their original aggressive plan into practice.

As well, the U.S. was caught up in a whirlwind of terrible financial panic, which has started from 1948. One American economist confessed: "Without some new step, there was a fear that the political and economic crisis of the United States would blow up." Washington found the escape from the crisis in the war and development of war industries. Thus Van Fleet was able openly to declare that "Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world." Proceeding from these direct factors, more desperate efforts were made to invade the north in 1950.

Washington rigged up the Syngman Rhee puppet regime in 1948 and the puppet army in 1950 in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists kept reinforcing the army and concentrated a great number of troops in the areas along the 38th Parallel, perpetrating the provocative acts frequently against the northern half. In 1949 alone, armed intrusions against the northern regions numbered 1,836.

In January, 1950, the United States and the puppet Seoul regime concluded the so-called "south Korea-U.S. agreement on military aid," as a link of war preparations, which "legalized" the former's participation in the forthcoming attack.

Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command, called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo on February 16, 1950 and gave an 11-point war instruction on attacking north Korea before July. Moreover, the U.S. converted the large Japanese heavy and chemical industries into war industries from early 1950 and let MacArthur get control over them.

What came to light in particular were the words and deeds of John Foster Dulles, the special envoy of the U.S. President.

Dulles had participated in the behind-the-courtain talks on launching a war, held on June 19 in Tokyo with the U.S. Secretary of Defence, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff and Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Command. He said on June 22 that "The United States will take 'some positive action' in a few days in the Far East." Prior to this, on June 18, he appeared at a position at the 38th Parallel, and, staring at the northern areas, he praised the puppet army, saying, "Let alone the enemy, not even the strongest army is able to counterattack you." With his plan of invasion to be carried out a week later, Dulles clamoured that "The day is nor far off when you will display your might." Meanwhile, the White House had prepared in advance a "U.N. draft resolution on the question of the ROK," and took hasty measures a few hours before they launched the war, to get 650 American women and children then in south Korea on board a Norwegian boat, which was lying at anchor at Inchon Port.

The Korean War thus broke out against the background of these careful and premeditated measures of the U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. had mobilized to the Korean front huge armed forces more than two million strong, including one-third of their total ground forces, one-fifth of their air force, and the greater part of their Pacific Fleet, plus the troops of their 15 satellite countries and the south Korean puppet troops, plus large quantities of up-to-date combat equipment, and even resorted to the most barbarous methods and means of warfare. But it was only death and corpses they won. Whoever the aggressors might be, they could not but shudder as they looked back upon he days of the Korean War.

During the war, the U.S. imperialists lost total manpower of over 1,093,000 including more than 390,000 U.S. troops and large quantities of war equipment, including over 12,000 aircraft. This loss was nearly 2.3 times as much as that suffered in the four years of the Pacific War during World War II.

The three-year war waged by the U.S. aggressors in Korea was the most cruel and shameful piratical aggressive one which was never seen in the annals of human history.

Dulles inspected on Jun. 18, 1950, the 38th Parallel to complete the preparations to provoke the Korean War. After the inspection, he said: "Start the invasion against the north accompanied by counterpropaganda to the effect that the north has invaded the south."

The map of operation testifies that the U.S. imperialists were the igniter of the Korean War.

Lie That Led to War

"KOREA—The lie that led to war" is the title of a pamphlet written by Sir John Pratt, a former head of the Far Eastern Section of the British Ministry of Information. Excerpts printed here may be of great interest to our readers ....Ed.

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The leaflet Rearmament and the Far East explains very briefly how the Korean War broke out. There is overwhelming evidence that Syngman Rhee and his American supporters started the civil war on June 25, 1950, and it was in order to prevent this evidence being produced and sifted that the United States Government insisted that a Security Council resolution condemning the North Koreans should be adopted the same day. The war was not manufactured, as some people make out, to safeguard British and American interests. That is the sort of stupid charge that often spoils a good case. The war had its origin in the hysterical fear that the mere word Communism produces in America and in the crime rackets and witch-hunts which are a normal feature of American political life and which are now employed to achieve American aims in world affairs.

In January, 1950, Truman and Dean Acheson announced the new policy they had decided to adopt; neither Formosa nor Korea would be included in the "American perimeter of defence".

In the latter half of June, 1950, Foster Dulles and the two defence chiefs went by air to Tokyo to hold a conference with MacArthur. The decisions reached were published in some detail in the press in America: MacArthur insisted, and the others agreed, that America should have bases in Japan, Formosa and Korea from which she could dominate both China and Russia.

Syngman Rhee Attacks

At dawn on Sunday, June 25, Syngman Rhee launched a sudden attack which took the North Koreans by surprise. His forces crossed the 38th parallel at several places and captured Haeju, some miles to the north on the road to Pyongyang. The North Koreans staged a counter-offensive and the South Koreans threw down their arms and fled. The North Koreans then drove on across the parallel and staged a full-scale invasion of South Korea.

The American Military Advisory Group, who had created the South Korean army, were convinced that one South Korean division could defeat three North Korean divisions and Syngman Rhee had often boasted that, if they were allowed to start, his forces would capture Pyongyang, the Northern capital, in three days. These were ludicrous miscalculations. Ten months later (May 6, 1951) General MacArthur told a Committee of the Senate what had happened:

"The South Koreans were no match for them at all; and the disposition by the South Koreans of their logistic potential was extraordinarily poor. They had put their supplies and equipment close to the 38th parallel. They hadn't developed any positions in depth. Everything between the 38th parallel and Seoul was their area of depot. When they lost that immediate line they lost their supplies. They were not able apparently to destroy them en masse: so that at one initial stroke this North Korean army had a new supply base in the area between the 38th parallel and Seoul, which enabled them to press south with the full strength of their base being immediately behind them. They no longer had to rely on the long distance from the Yalu to get their supplies down."

General MacArthur's evidence contradicts at all material points the report of the United Nations' military observers, which is the one document always cited as proof that the South Korean forces "were taken completely by surprise."

North Koreans Condemned Unheard

It was not an international war but a civil war, with which the United Nations would not normally be concerned. The United States Government decided, however, to treat it as an international war and to secure the condemnation of the North Koreans before any evidence could be produced and before the Soviet delegate could resume his place on the Security Council. Ambassador Muccio's report reached the State Department at 9.26 p.m. on June 24, eastern daylight time. (11. 26 a.m., June 25, Korean time) and at midnight, e.d.t. namely, 2 p.m. June 25, Korean time the Secretary-General telegraphed to the United Nations Commission in Seoul asking for a report. Some hours later the Commission sent a telegram in reply (S/1496) stating that Syngman Rhee had not planned to appeal to the Security Council, but had no objection to their being informed of this "latest turn of events." The telegram threw no light on the origin of the fighting but merely stated that each side accused the other. At the urgent request of the U.S. Government the Security Council met at Lake Success at 2 p.m. e.d.t., the same day. The U.S. delegate said that the facts were set out in the Commission's telegram (S/1496) and that his government considered that "this wholly illegal and unprovoked attack by the North Korean forces constitutes a breach of the peace and an act of aggression." The Yugoslav delegate protested that the evidence before them did not enable the Council to decide which was the guilty party, but he received no support. The American resolution was adopted and the North Koreans were condemned unheard.

This monstrous act of injustice was rendered possible by the subservient attitude of the British delegate and the absence from the Security Council of both China and Russia. On January 13, 1950, the Security Council decided that the delegate from Formosa should be accepted as the representative of China. The British delegate abstained from voting but the Russian delegate protested against China's exclusion from the United Nations and refused to attend any further meetings of the Security Council. He maintained that valid decisions could not be taken so long as China was prevented from occupying the permanent seat on the Security Council to which she was entitled. If other countries, and especially Great Britain, had had the moral courage to adopt the same policy there would have been no Korean War but, in the event, it merely meant that in the absence of a Russian delegate, on June 25 the United States was able to secure the condemnation of the North Koreans. Mr. Malik resumed his seat on August 1, but by then the United Nations had been drawn into the Korean War.

On June 27, before the next meeting of the Security Council, President Truman announced that he had sent the Seventh Fleet to cordon off Formosa, alleging as his pretext that the Korean War was proof that "Communism had begun to use armed invasion and war to conquer independent countries." A year later, on July 5, 1951, the "Chicago Tribune" published an editorial under the heading, "Truman's Fear: Not the Reds but Depression." The contention of the article was that the burden of armaments had been imposed on the world, not from genuine fear of Communist aggression, but in order to relieve the American economy of its nightmare dread of depression; "No reports from any quarter prove that Russia has any intention, within the foreseeable future, of embarking on a general war."

Calculated Lie

On June 28, Chou En-lai, the Foreign Minister of the Peking Government, declared that the U.S. had instigated Syngman Rhee to attack the North Koreans in order to create a pretext for sending the Seventh Fleet to Formosa, an act which he denounced as armed aggression against Chinese territory. On June 29 Dean Acheson made an attempt to answer this accusation. In a speech to the annual convention of the American Newspapers' Guild in Washington he declared that the Security Council's resolution of June 25, condemning the North Koreans, had been adopted within 20 hours "after hearing the report of the U.N. Commission labelling the Communist action an unprovoked act of aggression." This calculated lie has formed the basis of all subsequent accounts of the origin of the Korean War.

Vital U.N. Telegram Suppressed

A year later, when Acheson was asked to explain how it was that 51 Chinese Nationalists,residing in America, had made a profit of 30 million dollars by cornering the market in soya beans just before the Korean War broke out, he replied that this had created a serious situation, but that it was a matter that concerned the Department of Agriculture. We were also told that the report of the United Nations' military observers proved that it must have been the North Koreans who began the war, but no doubt through inadvertence, this myth has been exploded by General MacArthur's evidence quoted above. In any case all that the report of the military observers proved was that neither side seemed to be expecting an immediate outbreak of hostilities. Paragraph 8 of the report, which showed that the North Koreans were not preparing to attack, was omitted from the version published in the British White Paper laid before Parliament (Cmd. 8078). The White Paper also suppressed the United Nations telegram from Seoul of June 25 (S/1496) which would have shown that the North Koreans were condemned unheard on a charge for which no evidence has ever been produced.

Evidences of U.S.-Seoul Preparations for 1950 War (1949-1950)

1949

Jan.-Feb.

*Big armed invasions were carried out in the direction of Yanggu and Yangyang of Kangwon Province. (In 1949 alone the cases of such armed attacks numbered 1,836)

Feb.

*A nation-wide military exercise was conducted.

Jun.

*"The march to the north is the central question of U.S. policy on the ROK." (John J. Muccio, U.S. ambassador to the "ROK")

Jul.

*"The Military Service Law" was enforced.

Aug.

*The "White Paper" of the U.S. declared that they built a defence line against the socialist states in the northern part of Asia.

Sep.

*The strength of the south Korean "army" of five brigades climbed to eight divisions.

*"Korea is completely prepared. I hope to wipe out north Korea." (Syngman Rhee said in an interview given to "Seoul Sinmun".)

Oct.

*"It is possible to occupy Pyongyang in three days." (Syngman Rhee spoke in an interview with Joseph I. Johnston, vice-President of U.P.)

*"If we had our own way we would, I'm sure, have started up already. But we had to wait until they (Americans) are ready." (The south Korean "defense minister")

Dec.

*The American mission's semi-annual report requested forty F-51 fighter aircraft, ten T-6 trainers, two C-47 cargo planes, and $225,000 supporting equipment. (U.S. brought arms worth 190 million dollars in south Korea in 1949 alone.)

1950

Jan.

*"In the New Year we shall strive as one man to regain the lost territory... in accordance with the change of international situation." (Syngman Rhee's New Year message)

26

*"ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Aid Treaty" was signed.

Feb. 16

*MacArthur called Syngman Rhee to Tokyo to give "an 11-point" (war) instruction.

Mar. 14

*New York Times reported: "Rhee had arrested 13 members of his own assembly and sentenced them to from 18 month to 10 year's imprisonment for violations of the security act. Among the five charges levelled against them was that of 'opposing the invasion of north Korea by the ROK army.'"

15

*The U.S. Congress had already voted a grant of $10,970,000 in additional aid for south Korea.

Apr.

*"The security law" was enforced under the slogan "March North, Unite the Country and Consolidate the Rear!"

*Syngman Rhee decided to create twenty-one combat police battalions of 1,200 men each.

May 9

*"100,000 men and officers of the south Korean Army equipped with U.S. weapons and trained by Americans wound up preparations and are ready to start war at any moment." (Johnson, Chief of "E.C.A." Office in south Korea, said at the U.S. House Appropriation Committee.)

Jun.

*150,000 armed troops built up.

9

*"The special inspection emergency" was enforced in all areas along the 38th Parallel and throughout south Korea.

Jun. 11

*South Korean "army headquarters" for special guard issued an "operational order."

13

*"The semi-emergency martial law" was proclaimed.

16

*The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly proposed a meeting for a peaceful reunification to the national assembly of south Korea. But to this there was no reply.

18

*Dulles inspected the 38th Parallel and praised the puppet "army," saying, "Let alone the enemy, not even the strongest army is able to counter-attack you. The day is not far off when you will display your might."

19

*U.P. reported the remarks of Dulles:

"The U.S. is ready to render both material and moral aid to south Korea fighting against Communism" and "Communism will eventually lose their domination over north Korea."

"The time is ripe. Attack north Korea along with the counter-propaganda that north Korea invaded south Korea first and see to it that the U.S. can make everything go off well."(From the testimony made by Kim Hyo Sok, the "minister of home affairs of the Syngman Rhee puppet government")

22

*Dulles himself went back to Tokyo from Korea and had a conference about "positive action" to "preserve peace" in the Far East.

25

*The Dulles-MacArthur-Rhee plan was put into operation. In the early hours the Korean war broke out.

Reunification, Grave Menace to Peace in Asia, World

Another War Preparation By U.S. after Indochina

In 25 years after the outbreak of the Korean War in which the U.S. imperialists suffered the first bitter defeat, they sustained another fatal defeat in Indochina, the second in Asia.

U.S. Defeats in Korea and Indochina

The United States had boasted of their "invincibility," but they sustained the most miserable and overwhelming defeat, the first time in their history, inflicted on them by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and the Korean people. The U.S. imperialists had triggered the Korean War with incomparable arrogance but were burnt to the flesh, bent at the waist with their face buried in the Stars and Stripes.

The DPRK won the victory, upholding the sagacious strategic and tactical line set forth by Supreme Commander Marshal Kim Il Sung the iron-willed genius commander and outstanding strategist.

On July 27, 1953, the aggressors were taken to Panmunjom, where they bent their knees to the national flag of the DPRK, and signed the armistice agreement.

Even with means of war and barbarous atrocities, and with numerical and technical superiority and scorched-earth tactics, the U.S. imperialists could not bring the DPRK to its knees.

The myth about the "might" of U.S. imperialism was broken to pieces by the heroic struggle of the Korean people and the imperialists were defeated and brought to their knees ignominiously for the first time in their history.

This time, 25 years after the Korean War, the U.S. imperialists were completely defeated in Indochina by the courageous peoples of Cambodia and Vietnam.

In Cambodia, 1.7 billion dollar military aid and all kinds of sophisticated U.S.-made weapons were provided by the United States to the Lon Nol clique, with the U.S. troops directly engaging in the aggressive war.

In South Vietnam, too, a total amount of 150 billion dollars was given the puppet Saigon clique including Nguyen Van Thieu. The number of U.S. troops engaged in the aggressive war reached 550,000 men. The puppet army was increased to 600,000. In addition, troops were dispatched to South Vietnam from satellite countries including south Korea. The puppet Seoul regime sent there 50,000 armymen.

Thus, a total of 1.2 million troops were mobilized in the war.

Once it was said that the war was one between an elephant and an ant. No one believed that the United States would be beaten by the Vietnamese people. But, in fact, the ant overthrew the elephant boasting of its strength.

Finally, Lon Nol and Nguyen Van Thieu were forsaken by their master. The puppet brothers narrowly escaped from Phnom Penh and Saigon to the U.S.A. and Taiwan, respectively.

The U.S. imperialists have been completely driven out of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Following the sweeping victories of the heroic Cambodian and Vietnamese peoples over U.S. imperialism, Laos and Thailand, calling for national self-determination, demanded the U.S. withdraw from their territories.

In Laos, the United States was completely routed. The Thai Government also strongly urges Washington to withdraw the 27,000 strong U.S. military forces stationed in the territory within this year, while it established diplomatic ties with the DPRK.

Thus, today, trends for dissociation from the United States are becoming stronger among Southeast Asian countries.

Even the Philippines, reexamining its policy of depending on the U.S., demands the U.S. troops withdraw from the country. Recently, she set up diplomatic relations with China.

The revolutionary developments in Indochina bespeak the total bankruptcy of the Asian policy of the U.S. An end is being put to the long U.S. domination in Asia. American hegemony in the world is over.

Any puppets relying on the U.S. imperialists are destined to follow the fate of Lon Nol and Nguyen Van Thieu.

U.S. New Asian Strategy And S. Korea

This notwithstanding, without drawing any due lesson from their defeats in Korea and Indochina, the aggressors are trying to keep south Korea indefinitely as the most important stronghold in Asia, in an attempt to patch up their bankrupt Asian policy.

President Kim Il Sung had this to say:

"The U.S. imperialists who had started going downhill, hit hard by our people in the past Korean War, have sustained a fatal blow again in Indochina and landed themselves in such a fix where they can no longer hold out in Asia. The south Korean rulers who have become lonely puppets due to the total bankruptcy of their neo-colonialist policy are now crying, seized with extreme uneasiness and fear.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean rulers who have already been driven deep into an inextricable quagmire are trying to find a way out in further intensifying the fascist repression of the people and provoking a new war of aggression against the northern half of the Republic, but it will only precipitate their destruction."

After the U.S. debacle in Indochina, Washington holds south Korea under its control as a bastion of its Asian policy and foreign policy, regarding it as the immediate, supreme task of foreign policy and the basis of its "new Asian strategy" to continue its grip on south Korea.

Worthy of attention is the U.S.-Japan security system and the U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular alliance, with south Korea as the anti-communist shield.

As a result, a near-war atmosphere is created in the Korean Peninsula, with war preparations being accelerated by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

After the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina, topnotch officials of the White House are declaring almost every day that the U.S. will remain true to its commitments to the allies, in order to prop up the crumbling colonial domination system over the world.

In his "state of the world address" on April 10, U.S. President Ford disclosed that the "U.S.-Japan Security Pact" is a cornerstone of the security of the Asian Pacific region. Further, referring to south Korea, the chief executive said that its mutual security relations with south Korea was of fundamental importance.

U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger already described south Korea in his "defense report" as its stronghold in Northeast Asia and the Western Pacific region.

Furthermore, in his press conference held on May in Washington Schlesinger mentioned south Korea as an "important forward defense area" as well as Western Europe and defined the role of Japan as support and logistic in the post-Indochina U.S. strategy.

In response to Washington's expectations, Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa told the American press in Washington that Japan reaffirmed the south Korea clause of the 1969 "Sato-Nixon joint communique" to the effect that south Korea is essential to the security of Japan.

Miyazawa assured U.S. State Secretary Kissinger that Japan would comply with a U.S. request for Japan's immediate cooperation in its introduction of nuclear arms into Japan in case of emergency in south Korea.

This U.S.-Japan military cooperation was confirmed on June 16 by Director-General of the Japanese Defence Agency Sakata. In the Diet, he expressed the view that general arrangements should be made in Japan-U.S. military cooperation for the defense of Japan in case of an emergency.

These statements show the virtual formation of a tripartite military alliance among Washington, Tokyo and Seoul.

In accordance with a script prepared by the U.S. imperialists, recently U.S. brasshats are frequently visiting south Korea, and holding war conferences.

In the wake of commander-in-chief of the U.S. forces in the Pacific Gaylor, an assistant secretary of the Defence Department and U.S. army chief of general staff Weyand visited south Korea.

Problems of post-Indochina security in the Korean Peninsula and the fulfilment of the U.S. commitments were discussed; the frontline along the Military Demarcation Line was inspected; and war preparations were reexamined.

Meanwhile, cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul is made closer, while Seoul's high-ranking puppet officials, including premier Kim Jong Pil, chairman of the national assembly Chong Il Gwon, and chairman of the political committee of the ruling Democratic-Republican party Pak Jun Gyu, are frequenting Tokyo.

In fact, developments in south Korea are ominous: the U.S. military strength was increased by 4,000 men last year; the "U.N. Command," the headquarters of the U.S. forces in Korea and the U.S. 8th Army Command were merged; a large air base of the Kadena class is now under construction; nuclear arms are deployed along the MDL.

The U.S. imperialists threatened the DPRK that they would attack the heart of north Korea, and would not hesitate to use nuclear weapons in Korea, if a war breaks out.

Panicked Seoul Puppets

Trembling with fear of the miserable fates of Lon Nol and Nguyen Van Thieu, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is clamouring about groundless "threat of aggression from north Korea." The panicked military junta declared "all-out security" and a "super-emergency war system," issuing orders of emergency mobilization" to the puppet army, under the moribund bankrupt slogan of "anti-communism."

South Korea has been turned into barracks and military drilling grounds, with "students homeland defense corps" and "women's homeland defense corps" organized everywhere. South Korea has also been converted into a huge prison, where unheard-of fascist suppression thrives under "emergency measure No. 9."

Thus, fuel is being added to military provocations against the northern part. Such war exercises as "landing exercises" and "combined guerrilla exercises" are conducted almost every day, while large-scale U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises on the sea off Pohang called "Operation Yellow Dragon" are planned.

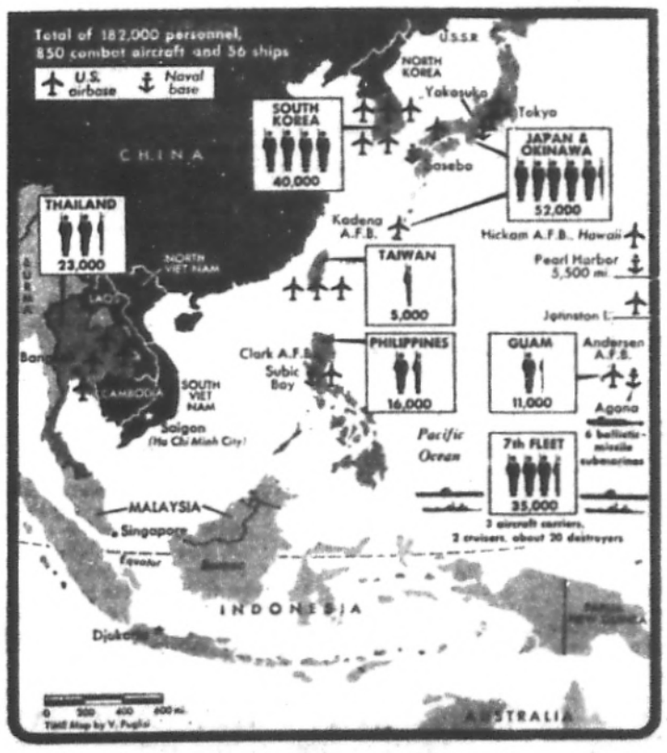
Large quantites of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction have been shipped to south Korea and deployed in the areas along the Demiliterized Zone.

During the period from May 24 to June 8, the number of hostile acts against the north and the number of cases of illegal introduction of heavy weapons in the DMZ exceeded 40. Naval vessels visited the northern territorial waters on more than 20 occasions during the same period. The U.S. imperialists are going to introduce 12 "Mace" missiles into south Korea from the U.S. mainland.

According to the Washington Post, June 12, Pak Jung Hi made clear his intention to arm south Korea with nuclear weapons.

Among other things, the "two-Korea" policy is advocated by Washington and Tokyo, for the purpose of carrying out the Asian policy of the U.S.

Recently, in concert with the United States, Japanese Prime Minister Miki and Foreign Minister Miyazawa expressed in the Diet their support for the separate admission of north and south Korea to the United Nations and an international security system for Korea to replace the "U.N. Command."



U.S. military presence in the Pacific (from the U.S. weekly, Time)

U.S. Imperialists' Foolish N-Blackmail Can Never Frighten Korean People

PYONGYANG, Jun. 22 (KCNA) —U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger, the notorious warmaniac, at a press conference June 20 blared that "in event of a threat of the communist troops to cross the 38th Parallel," the north Korean targets would "be struck by tactical nuclear weapons," according to foreign press reports.

Crying that "no option should be excluded in defending south Korea," this villain openly declared that as everyone knows, "we have tactical nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea."

This outburst of Schlesinger the rascal reportedly "endorsed" by Ford, the villainous boss of war, makes it clearer that the war hysteria of the U.S. imperialists has reached extremity.

And it is a ridiculous ruse to justify and cover up their criminal new war provocation manoeuvres with the fable of "threat from the north."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The U.S. imperialists kicked out of Indochina are seeking to keep south Korea as a stronghold for Asian aggression and intensifying their aggressive manoeuvres in Korea; they are bracing up and supporting the south Korean puppets who have been gripped by dreadful anxiety and terror."

Kicked out of Indochina with an ignominious defeat, the U.S. imperialists intend to keep hold on south Korea indefinitely as a stronghold to maintain their colonial ruling system which is crumbling fast in Asia.

In a foolish attempt to carry to realization their foul aggressive ambition at any cost, they have already reinforced their aggression forces in south Korea and reshaped the operational command system and shipped even nuclear weapons in a wholesale manner and deployed them in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, and are egging the south Korean puppets on to the provocation of a war against the northern half of the Republic, while hastening the "modernization of the 'ROK' army."

Such aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists have created today a danger of a war breaking out at any moment in Korea.

However frenzied the U.S. imperialists may get in their moves to start a new war, resorting to nuclear blackmail, this will never help them tide over the ever deepening crisis of their colonial rule in south Korea, but will only precipitate their own doom.

As historical facts show, the days have gone never to return when the U.S. imperialists dreamed of world supremacy, wielding nuclear weapons.

The high-pitched nuclear war eloquence used by the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs showed with added clarity to the world their own weakness in the worst straits to which they have been driven. It is an intolerable, vicious challenge to the entire Korean people and a grave act harassing peace in Asia and the world.

The powder-reeking nuclear trumpeting of the U.S. imperialist war-thirsty elements can frighten no one. It only adds fuel to the bitter resentment of all the Korean people who ardently desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and hardens our determination to fight to a finish and defeat the U.S. imperialists.

If the U.S. imperialist war-maniacs start a new war in Korea, the Korean people, who never yield to their nuclear blackmail of any form, will answer it with a decisive counterblow and certainly achieve the sacred cause of national reunification, making a clean sweep of the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

The U.S. imperialists should desist from running riot, looking straight at the reality. If the villains play a reckless war gamble, they will perish never to revive in the flames they kindled.

Photo: Military exercise near the DMZ by the U.S. troops and the south Korean puppet army and the U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" which frequently infiltrated into the sky above the MDL.

Pak Jung Hi, a war maniac, on the frontline

Evidences of U.S.-Seoul Preparations for New War (1974-1975)

1974

Mar. 21

*The "U.S. Command in south Korea" staged a so-called "combat supply" exercise for "testing the capacity of fulfilling combat tasks" of the U.S. army and the south Korean "army."

Apr. 10

*U.S. newspaper "Stars and Stripes" reported: "The U.S. army conducted a war exercise of launching Nike Hercules and Hawk missiles."

Jun. 26

*A civil anti-air raid drill was conducted with the general mobilization of people in 35 cities, 122 towns and ports throughout south Korea.

Jan.-Aug.

*The number of provocative acts by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak clique hit the high of more than 15,500 cases and espionage and hostile acts committed by them in the West and East Seas number as many as 77 till August 8.

Oct. 6

*"Nuclear weapons are stored along the 38th Parallel in south Korea." (U.S. retired rear admiral Larocque)

Nov. 22

*U.S. President Ford visited south Korea and published a joint statement. The document referred to the readiness of the U.S. military forces to provide "prompt and effective assistance to the 5-year plan for modernization of army."

Dec. 24

*Foreign Minister of Japan Miyazawa uttered that "south Korea's security is essential to Japan's security."

1975

Jan.

*Pak Jung Hi twaddled about "security," "total strength," "buildup of national power." (in his New Year message)

*South Korea-Japan Cooperation Committee was held to discuss about the Japanese munition industry's aid to south Korea.

Feb.

*Headquarters of U.N. forces and U.S. 8th Army were integrated into one headquarter. (U.S. Senator Scott)

26

*The DPRK fishing boats were attacked in the West Sea and one of them sank.

Mar.

*The U.S. increased the numerical strength of the U.S. troops occupying south Korea by 4,000 men (42,000 in all) during the latter half of 1974. (U.S. Defence Department announcement)

Apr. 2

*"We must be prepared to beat Communism, our common enemy, or to die." (Pak said during his inspection of the South Chungchong Province)

11

*Miyazawa, Japanese Foreign Minister, agreed to comply with the U.S.'s request for the introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan in case of emergency situation is created in Japan and south Korea. (during his visit to U.S.A.)

29

*Pak prattled in his speech "the nation had 600,000 strong military force, 2.5 million well-trained and well-organized homeland reserve."

May

*The undersecretary of the U.S. Air Force inspected the frontline units of the army and the area along the MDL.

18

*"North Korea should understand that the U.S. would take 'more vigorous action' than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war.... action must be more vigorous at the outset." (Schlesinger said in an interview)

20

*Pak cooked up the "law on the organization of the 'students homeland defence corps.'"

30

*The U.S. Defence Department disclosed that "a total of $886,900,000 worth of equipment was funded and $144,700,000 worth of excess defence articles were transferred to the south Korean armed forces."

*Reuter reported that the U.S. plans to continue replacing the F86s with new F5E and more modern F4D jets.

*"Our forces are fully prepared to destroy the north Korean Communists in a single counter-attack.... We are armed better than the Communists in terms of combat equipment and our fighting spirit is higher than ever before. (the south Korean "defense minister" Su Jong Chol)

Jun. 2

*Pak Jung Hi inspected the frontline of the DMZ.

*Japanese newspaper "Sankei" reported that "the Pentagon is seriously considering using tactical weapons for the defense of south Korea if war breaks out in the Korean Peninsula."

8

*"American forces stationed in Japan may be allowed to carry out emergency military operations in Korea." (Japanese Prime Minister Miki Takeo)

12

*"South Korea would develop its own atomic weapons if the U.S. withdraws their nuclear umbrella over it." (Pak said in an interview)

15

*"The U.S. is ready to defend its interests in the world and is deeply apprehensive of north Korea's miscalculation of the U.S. stand." (Kissinger said in his interview to "U.S. News and World Report")

17

*Gen. Fred C. Weyand, U.S. army chief of staff made a three-day visit to south Korea.

20

*Schlesinger said that the U.S. might use nuclear arms "in case south Korea is invaded."

20

*The U.S. and south Korean armies staged a large-scale "joint mobile exercise" in Pohang, North Kyongsan Province, south Korea.

U.S. Aggressors Guilty of War Atrocities in Korea

During the Korean War, the bestial U.S. imperialists conducted scorched-earth operations of burning all, killing all and destroying all on a big scale.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, said as follows:

"Engels once called the British army the most brutal army. During the Second World War, the German fascist army outdid the British army in its savagery. No human brains could ever imagine more diabolical and more horrible barbarities than those committed by the Hitlerite villains at that time.

"But in Korea, the Yankees surpassed by far the Hitlerites."

They burnt or destroyed upwards of 8,700 factories and production establishments, over 600,000 houses, more than 5,000 schools and thousands of cultural and public welfare facilities in the northern part of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

As is well known to the world, the U.S. imperialists employed bacteriological and chemical weapons in violation of the international conventions.

From January 28 to March 31, 1952, the U.S. aggressors dropped various kinds of germ bombs on more than 400 areas of north Korea on more than 800 occasions. And from February 27 to April of the same year they dropped poison gas bombs in large quantities.

Hundreds of thousands of people were killed by such brutal methods in the enemy-held areas of the northern part.

Sinchon Massacre

The massacre in Sinchon county, S.Hwanghae Province, is the most typical example of the numerous case of barbarous massacre committed by them.

In Sinchon county alone, the U.S. imperialists murdered 35,383 people or a quarter of the total population of the county (in October 1950, Sinchon county had a population of 142,783) during their occupation of the area from October 17 to December 7, 1950.

On October 17, 1950, the U.S. troops broke into Sinchon county. On October 18, about 900 guiltless people were killed on the order of American Lt. Harrison, "commander of the troops" occupying that area. The U.S. imperialists hurled 900 people, including 300 children and many pregnant women, into an air-raid shelter at the People's Committee of Sinchon county, stripped them naked, and set fire to the shelter after pouring gasoline on them and burned them alive.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialists were on the watch for those who tried to flee from the air-raid shelter, and mercilessly shot them to death.

More mass slaughters were committed under the direct command of American army officers, including the evil Harrison.

After Sinchon county was liberated from the enemy, a witness said.

"When the doors of the warehouses were opened, the bodies of the children were laid one upon another near the doors. They writhed in pain and tried to run away from the warehouse. They were burnt to death. The nails of children were mostly torn off, and blood stuck to their fingers.

They surely writhed in agony until they were dead."

A rough wartime estimate of the people massacred by the U.S. aggressive army in various localities during the temporary retreat of the Korean People's Army places the victims at:

19,072 in Anak, 5,545 in Songhwa, over 13,000 in Eunryul, 5,290 in Pyungsan, over 2,700 in Haeju, over 15,000 in Pyongyang, 1,511 in Nampo, 1,561 in Kangsuch, over 5,000 in Anjoo, over 1,400 in Sunchun, 1,560 in Chulwon, over 25,300 in Yangyang, 1,342 in Kaichun and over 1,400 in Bakchun.

Similar massacres were committed also in towns and villages, big and small, of other areas under their occupation.

In South Korea

As they were fleeing southward before the counter-offensive of the Korean People's Army, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique wantonly carried out massacre, incendiarism and destruction in south Korea , too. According to a rough estimate, they killed 1,146 people in Soowon, 2,060 in Choongjoo, over 600 in Kwangjoo and Pyongtaik respectively, more than 2,000 in Booyuh and Chungjoo respectively, 8,644 in Taejon, more than 4,000 in Chonju, more than 400 in Koonsan and Anyang each and more than 800 in Tongyung. They killed innumerable patriots and people at random in other cities and villages as well. According to a U.P. dispatch of September 15, 1951, the number of the inhabitants murdered by the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique as of that date in south Korea had reached one million. The U.S. aggressors committed more shocking barbarities, including mass slaughter, plunder, destruction, during their temporary occupation of the northern half.

The U.S. Eighth Army Commander ordered its effectives: "Kill everyone! Don't let your hands tremble even when those who appear before you are children or old people. You will be serving your country as the American citizens by killing as many Koreans as possible."

Against POW

The U.S. aggressors also committed all kinds of indescribable atrocities against the POWs of the Korean People's Army.

In flagrant violation of international conventions on the treatment of POWs, they daily persecuted and treated inhumanly the POWs and, furthermore, used them as guinea pig, murdered, tortured and beat them at random, inflicting unbearable physical and mental pain upon them.

The horrifying atrocities committed by the U.S. army against the POWs in the POW camps on the Koje, Cheju and Bongam islands were widely known to the world at that time.

Trying to push through their preposterous demand for the so-called "voluntary repatriation" cooked up in an attempt to frustrate the armistice talks, the U.S. murdered more than 33,600 POWs through bestial atrocities.

For not complying with their forcible demand to refuse repatriation, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated such atrocities as massacring the POWs by throwing gas shells at them and machine-gunning them, burying them alive, burning them alive, starving or freezing them to death and setting the dogs on them and letting them kill the victims. They killed women POWs after raping them in turn.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors used the POWs side as guinea pig in various experiments including those of mass destruction weapons. Anchored off the Koje Island, the U.S. warship "No. 1,091," which made experiments and supplied bacteriological weapons, carried out daily more than 3,000 experiments on the POWs.

The blood-thirsty U.S. imperialists perpetrated without hesitation all kinds of brutal barbarities which were enough to make even beasts to turn away their faces, such as skinning people alive, ripping up their abdomen, cutting off women's breasts, driving nails into the heads of people and gouging out eyeballs.

The atrocities committed by the U.S. aggressors in Korea far surpassed the shudering barbarities perpetrated by the Hitlerites in the "Oswiecim" and "Majdanek" concentration camps.

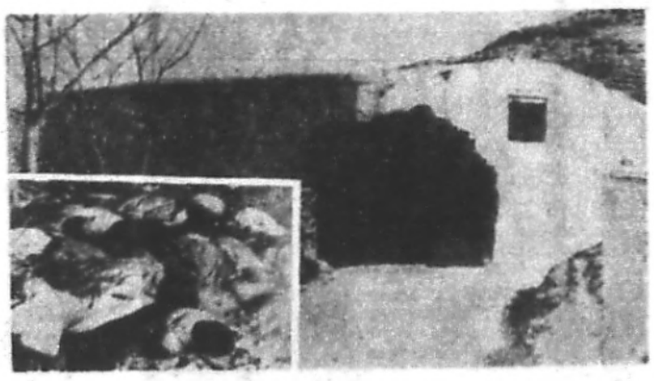
The U.S. imperialists revealed before the whole world in the Korean War their beastly nature in all its nakedness as the truculent enemy of mankind.

With no desperate barbarities, however, could the U.S imperialist aggressors subdue the Korean people who rose up in the just Fatherland Liberation War.

The heroic Korean people smashed the barbarous invasion of the imperialist united forces headed by U.S. imperialism and defended with blood every inch of the fatherland and the gains of the revolution and defended the freedom, independence and the honour of the nation to the end.

Report from Sinchon : Washington Post

This report by Selig S.Harrison from Sinchon carried in the Washington Post on June 20, 1972, gives a detailed account of the Museum of American Imperialist Atrocities....Ed.



A warehouse in Sinchon where massacre was committed by the U.S. army.

The Museum of American Imperialist Atrocities here confronts the visitor with hours of detailed exhibits seeking to show that some 35,400 civilians were burned to death, drowned or buried alive here by occupying American troops during 52 bloody days in late 1950.

More than 300,000 North Koreans reportedly visit the museum every year, and the pained faces of students filing through the corridors during this correspondent's visit offered a reminder that Korean war memories are still vividly alive almost two decades after the Panmunjom armistice.

The message presented here is not only that Americans have allegedly proven themselves to be barbarous, but that many Koreans in the Sinchon area behaved gallantly and gave the country a proud tradition. For every alleged American atrocity, there is an exhibit honoring a Korean martyr who refused to compromise his comrades by giving information on Communist hideouts to American soldiers.

The villain of the story is said to be a company commander, identified only as "Lieutenant Harrison," who had his headquarters in the building where the museum was established in 1958. He ruled over an area with 120,000 people, one is told, and more than fourth perished.

Sinchon is 90 minutes by car from Pyongyang near the southwest coast of North Korea, not far from the Panmunjom armistice line.

The museum guide states that American troops captured the city on Oct. 7, 1950, during the push north to the Yalu River. It was abandoned on Dec. 7, two days after the 8th Army retreated from Pyongyang in the face of North Korean forces and Chinese "volunteers."

The visitor is taken to what is described as the former site of an underground air raid shelter where 900-odd people were purportedly herded and burned to death. There is a hole in the ceiling down which gasoline was said to have been poured, and a charred wooden beam visible above the present door frame separating the two rooms of the shelter.

The guide points to dark patches on the ceiling here and there and rough places where something appears to be clinging. She explains that these are blood stains, left by burning corpses and remnants of skin. Peering in the poorly lit room, it is difficult to know what to think.

The tour proceeds to two former ammunition storage sheds where, it is alleged, 400 women and 102 children were burned alive or blasted with hand grenades in what is interpreted variously as a "final act of revenge" for resistance by the populace and a "futile attempt to stamp out the young seeds of Communism."

New roofing has been constructed, but the original ceilings and walls are visible.

Inside the museum, a proclamation in Korean attributed to Lt. Harrison declares that civilians resisting the occupation will be shot on sight. Then follow recurring photos of corpses and displays of shoes, cloth, buckles, women's hair, gasoline cans marked "USA" and other remains linked with atrocity cases covered in the exhibits. Photos of victims said to have been supplied by surviving friends and relatives frequently accompany the displays.

Most of the photographic and other evidence presented in the museum was collected when North Korean forces returned to Sinchon, museum curator Im Kwan Sun declared.

Asked whether the corpses photographed could have been those of Korean and U.S. soldiers in areas where battles occurred, Im replied that the survivors had shown North Korean forces where civilian massacres had occurred. He added that man survivors had also been interviewed when a mission sent by the World Federation of Jurists came in 1951.

An entire room is devoted to Mrs. Pak Yung Ko, a prominent Communist leader at the local cigarette factory who was captured by U.S. troops. When she refused to divulge where other Communist leaders had gone, it is said, she was tortured and eventually shot.

Comparable displays honor a school principal, identified as Yo Hae Yun, who let Communistcells use his school-house for cover, and a woman Communist leader in Kasan township who held out for 20 days under questioning and was also executed. Enraged American military police buried her 5-year-old daughter alive in her presence, the guide states, but she refused to betray her comrades.

At one point, the guide noted photos of a 5-year-old boy and a 9-year-old girl who survived the ordeal in the ammunition storage shed and are living in Sinchon today. There was no ready response when I commented that it would be interesting to meet them. The boy, now 27, was identified as vice-chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth in Sinchon.

There are photos of a rest home at Onchon in which hundreds of women were allegedly kept as consorts for U.S. soldiers. When they resisted, the account goes, many were driven into a nearby pond and drowned amid a hail of hand grenades.

Learning that a bridge across the Sowon Reservoir was an escape route for people fleeing to join Communist partisans in the mountains, American soldiers hurried to the area, another story goes, threw grenades into a crowd crossing the bridge and forced nearly 1,000 victims into the reservoir at gunpoint. Grenades, bits of clothes and photos on floating corpses are offered as evidence.

As in other major museums in North Korea, the Sinchon exhibits begin by seeking to show that the U.S. has been the "sworn enemy of the Korean people" for more than a century.

The first case in point cited was a trading vessel, The General Sherman, which steamed up the Taedong River in 1866. The ship was sunk by irate Korean peasants, and the official account stresses that President Kim Il Sung's great-grandfather took part in the attack, establishing the President's descent from a long line of patriots.

Another indictment of the U.S. leveled here is also cited frequently in South Korea. This is the Taft-Katsura agreement of 1905 in which Washington gave its blessing to the Japanese colonial annexation of Korea in return for Tokyo's acquiescence in U.S. conquest of the Philippines.

The arrival of U.S. troops in South Korea to disarm the Japanese in 1945, and the subsequent division of the country into two zones, is depicted at Sinchon.

Above: Victims of the Yankee atrocities during the Korean War
Left: A Yankee shot an innocent Korean boy to death.

U.S. Imperialists—Sworn Enemy of Korean People

—U.S. Intervention in Korea—

In 1950 the U.S. imperialist aggressors unleashed an aggressive war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and committed an indelible crime against the Korean people. In the postwar years they have been in frenzy to ignite another war in Korea, while continuously occupying south Korea and desperately hindering the reunification of Korea.

The 100-odd-year long blood-stained history of U.S. imperialists' aggression against Korea shows their craftiness, brutality, tyranny and ugliness most concentrically.

Start of Aggression

In the 1840's, U.S. imperialism began extending its crooked tentacles of aggression against Korea with a wild aim to convert her into a military strategic base in its Asian aggression and plunder her rich natural resources.

The intrusion of the U.S. pirate ship "General Sherman" into Korea in 1866 was its first attempt to achieve that aim.

In July 1905, U.S. imperialism sent Taft, then U.S. Secretary of War, to Japan to sign the secret agreement with Katsura, then Japanese Prime Minister. Under this agreement U.S. imperialism "approved" Japan's occupation of Korea, and Japan, on its part, assured that she would not encroach upon the economic concessions of U.S. imperialism in Korea and that she would not invade the Philippines, a colony of U.S. imperialism.

At last, in 1910, Japanese imperialism annexed Korea as its complete colony.

Korean War

After World War II the U.S. imperialist policy of aggression against Korea entered a new stage.

Having sneaked into south Korea to take the place of Japanese imperialism in September 1945, the U.S. imperialists set out on realizing in real earnest the wild ambition of the Korean aggression which they had harbored from a century ago.

As soon as they set their blood-stained foot on south Korea, the shameless U.S. imperialist aggressors trampled down the sovereignty of the Korean people and enforced a despotic military government rule, declaring south Korea as a territory under their military occupation.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, taught as follows:

"Ever since the first days of their worming into south Korea, the U.S. imperialists have consistently pursued and are still pursuing the heinous aim of not only turning south Korea into their complete colony but also committing aggression against the whole of Korea and Asia and, further, against the socialist camp with south Korea as a stepping stone."

The U.S. imperialists unleashed the aggressive war against the northern half of the DPRK on June 25, 1950 in an attempt to achieve their sinister design to swallow up the whole of Korea by force of arms and spread the flames of aggressive war to the continent.

By no means, however, could the U.S. imperialists subdue the Korean people and the People's Army who, upholding the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great leader of revolution, rose up as one, rallied stalwartly around him, to defend the freedom and independence of their fatherland and the honour of the nation to the last.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors carried out an unprecedentedly barbarous and destructive homicidal war, but were finally compelled to kneel down before the Korean people to sign the Armistice Agreement on July 27, 1953, at the very place they started the war.

The ignominious defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War was most serious. It was a most serious defeat sustained for the first time in the history of U.S. imperialist aggression. The defeat led to breaking to atoms the myth about the "mightiness" of U.S. imperialism and marked the beginning of the U.S. imperialists' decline.

After War

In the post-war period, too, the U.S. imperialists, instead of drawing due lessons from their crushing defeat in the Korean War and withdrawing from south Korea, have been occupying south Korea with an aggressive intention of conquering the whole of Korea, while manoeuvring ceaselessly to unleash another war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have systematically violated the Korean Armistice Agreement to introduce various kinds of lethal weapons, expand military installations and reinforce the puppet army, thus making frantic preparations for a new war.

The U.S. imperialists have all along stationed over 60,000 aggressive troops of their own in south Korea and, at the same time, have brought in atomic and other weapons of mass destruction and up-to-date combat technical materials and built a number of ground, naval and air bases there in wanton violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement.

With a view to augmenting the fighting efficiency of their aggressive army occupying south Korea, the U.S. imperialists "moved to the area on the truce line U.S. soldiers with combat experience in Vietnam," "extended the term of military service of the U.S. 8th Army" and sent to Okinawa, Hawai and Japan proper their ground force and marine corps replaced from South Vietnam so that they can "cope with a state of emergency in Korea and any other areas in the Far East."

The U.S. imperialists are getting frantic with war preparation: they increased the south Korean puppet army from 16 divisions at the time of the ceasefire to 29 divisions and 4 brigades, and in recent years organized several more combat divisions, panzer brigades and air divisions, called out the reserves, suspended demobilization of the soldiers and extended the service term.

Besides, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have newly established or expanded military bases and military installations including military airfields, ports, missile bases, strategic roads and military communication networks in south Korea.

While bringing "Phantom planes" and other new-type weapons and combat equipment into south Korea in a big way, the U.S. imperialists have increased "military aid" to south Korea, seeking openly to "modernize" the south Korean puppet army.

Drawing Japan

The U.S. imperialists have gone the length of drawing the Japanese militarists in the new war provocation plot they are hatching in south Korea. The U.S. imperialists have, by virtue of the "south Korea-Japan treaty," opened the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade south Korea and accelerated the collaboration between the Japanese militarists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese militarists who already started full-scale reinvasion of south Korea, have worked out most reckless war plans to invade Korea, openly scheming to sent their armed forces of aggression to the Korean front and have gone so far as to declare Korea their zone of operation.

Keeping step with the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke another war, the Japanese militarists reorganized the "Self-Defence Forces" to deploy its main force in the western areas of Japan near Korea and are conducting various military exercises for an imaginary operation in Korea, while tightening the military tie-up with the south Korean puppet clique to form a "U.S.-Japan-South Korea joint operation system." This constitutes another grave challenge to the Korean people.

While pushing up new war preparations in this way in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are ceaselessly committing military provocations against the northern half of the DPRK. They infiltrate military personnel and armed spies into the areas of the northern half to carry out raid, murder, incendiarism and kidnapping; send planes into the northern air space to conduct reconnaissance and hostile acts and make warships and armed vessels intrude into the territorial waters to shell the coastal areas of the north, attack fishing boats and kidnap fishermen.

The cases of military provocation by the U.S. imperialists numbered over 300 in one year after the ceasefire and the figure swelled to several thousands every year from 1960 and to more than ten thousands from 1968.

The military provocations by the U.S. imperialist aggressors have not only sharply increased in number but also grown in scale, assuming more vicious nature.

Especially, following the incidents of the armed spy ship "Pueblo" and the large-sized spy plane "EC-121," the U.S. imperialists have been continuously keying up tension in Korea, and further aggravating the situation for new war provocation.

Post-Indochina

After the U.S. imperialists sustained an ignominious defeat and were driven out of Indochina, they, in an attempt to keep a hold on south Korea at any cost and invade the whole of Korea and Asia with it as a base, are massing their armed forces of aggression in this region, speeding up war preparations extensively never before.

At present war is prevented in Korea by the persevering efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the resolute action of the Korean people against the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"If the enemy ignites war recklessly, we shall resolutely answer it with war and completely destroy the aggressors.

In this war we will only lose the Military Demarcation Line and will gain the country's reunification."

The U.S. imperialists should not act rashly, clinging to a reckless move for war provocation, but get out of south Korea without delay, taking all their aggressor armed forces and lethal weapons with them.

Crews of the U.S. armed spy ship "Pueblo" were captured by the KPA Navy, together with the ship (1968).

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